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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

The Irreducible School Fund.

One of the most important amend-
ments before the legislature in the re-
port of the constitutional commission,
which has already passed the senate,
is that providing for the distribution of
the irreducible school fund. As the
amendment now stands ten years will
cover the distribution, this being a
compromise proposition, Senator Whit-
aker having favored fifteen years and
Senator Smith five. The merits of this
amendment are very apparent, and are
shown to be so by the experience of other
states as well as our own. In the gov-
ernor's message he shows that the fund
now amounts to \$927,995, most of which
has been invested in 5 and 6 per cent.
interest bearing securities, and as the
constitution now stands the principal
of the fund can never be used for any
purpose. At the time the constitution
was made the object was to lay aside
money for the education of the children
of the future. The population of the
state then was but 400,000; now it is
a million. The governor says:

When we compare the advantages in edu-
cation which we enjoyed twenty-five
years ago with those now enjoyed by our
children, we are struck with absolute
amazement over the headway we have
made in educational work. We have every
reason to believe that the next twenty-
five years will bring with them still
greater facilities and greater progress
these lines. Each succeeding generation
will, as a matter of course, be better pre-
pared to provide for itself in educational
matters than the present and the past
have done. It appears to me that all the
available funds within our reach should
be used in educating our present youth.
Let each succeeding generation provide for
itself.

I therefore, earnestly recommend your
honorable body to submit to the people
an amendment to our constitution, direct-
ing the distribution of this large fund, in
reasonable annual installments, until the
same is consumed. If this be done it will
increase the school period from one to two
months in every school district within the
state, and will necessarily be of great ad-
vantage to our children who are now
of the proper age to attend the public
schools.

It will be observed that the money is
not to be diverted from the use origi-
nally intended, but to benefit the pre-
sent and rising generation by increasing
the school period and bettering the sys-
tem.

Concerning the effects of keeping up
the present law, which will result in the
continued piling up of an enormous
fund that in the course of another gen-
eration or two will amount to several
millions, as the governor well says, to
educate children of unborn generations
when the state shall have become
greater and wealthier, the experience
of other states may be referred to. Al-
most coincident with Gov. Atkinson's
message was one on the same subject
from Governor Sayers, of Texas. It ap-
pears that Governor Sayers was elected
on a platform declaring that all legis-
lative assistance necessary should be
given to bring the free schools of the
state to the highest efficiency. But he,
as has our governor, finds a million dol-
lar permanent (irreducible) school fund,
not one cent of the principal of which
can be applied to the support of schools.
It is required to be invested in county
bonds bearing 5 per cent., but no such
bonds are available. In this respect
the law in Texas is somewhat different
from that of West Virginia, but the ef-
fect is pretty much the same.

There is also a growing feeling in
other states that the plan of an irre-
ducible fund for school purposes, while
the law was well intended when the
states were small in population and
schools were scarce, is not in keeping
with the progress of modern education
and general advancement.

Not a Relevant Question.

Some of our contemporaries are re-
ferring to a petition which was recently
sent to the United States senate asking
that body to amend the peace treaty so
as to not "transfer sovereignty of the
Philippines from Spain to the United
States in opposition to our declared pol-
icy, without the consent of their inhab-
itants, nor to violently annex them,
thus making them members of the
Union and their people American citi-
zens." Our neighbor refers to this pe-
tition, which was sent in just before the
outbreak at Manila, gives names of
some of the distinguished signers, and
declares they voice the sentiments of
"the vast majority of intelligent and
patriotic Americans."

The portion of the petition referred to
was all right, but it was not a sugges-
tion of a question relevant to the treaty
itself. It was with reference to the
future policy of this government toward
the Philippines, which was left an open
question by the treaty. Votes for the
treaty did not involve an endorsement
of any proposition to make the Philip-
pine islands citizens of the United
States, with or without their consent.
To surrender them back to Spain would
have been a violation of faith. Sena-

tors who stand precisely where these
petitioners do on this important ques-
tion voted to ratify the treaty. It is
known to everybody that the treaty
does not prescribe the course of this
country with reference to the sort of
government for, or even the disposal
of the islands. That is wholly a mat-
ter for Congress to deal with.

But there are other matters the pe-
titioners brought up in support of their
position, and which have been brought
up by so-called anti-expansionists as
arguments against the acquisition of
any new territory, whatever the condi-
tions. One is the question of precedence,
and the opposition of Daniel Webster
and other distinguished statesmen to
the annexation of Texas is cited. In
Tuesday's issue of the Louisville Courier
Journal, Henry Watterson, com-
menting on the citation, remarks that
whatever constitutional objections have
been urged against the acquisition of
territory in the past they were disre-
garded and new precedents established.
The Courier Journal says, with truth:

The opponents of the acquisition of our
vast new territory have argued so well,
are arguing on obsolete conditions. Old
theories never stood in our way in ac-
quiring the great northwest, Louisiana,
Texas, California, New Mexico and Ariz-
ona and Alaska. When we have for
the need of additional territory and the
way has been opened to us to acquire it
honourably we have taken it always. There
is more reason now for the acquisition of
the Philippines than there was for ap-
propriating the great western and southern
territories.

These assertions are based on history
which the present generation in no way
regrets. The opposition to the acqui-
sition of our great western and southern
territory, now comprising twenty-two
of our states and territories, was as bit-
ter and as prophetic of evil results as
the present opposition to anything con-
templating the extension of American
civilization and commerce is. No mat-
ter what the provisions of the future by
Congress shall be, history will vindicate
it, if the same amount of wise dis-
cretion is exercised as has been in the
past, and by our present government in
dealing with the questions of the past
year. Certain it is the Filipinos are not
to be made citizens of this country, nor
are the Philippines to be made a state
of this Union.

Wheeling Must Have It.

If Congressman Dovenor succeeds in
getting that bill for the building of a
new government building in Wheeling
through Congress he will be entitled to
a public reception when he returns to
Wheeling. There isn't a city in the
country of Wheeling's importance more
in need of such an improvement, nor is
there one which has been more neglect-
ed. It is a matter of surprise, but it
is true, that in West Virginia there
are at least three cities without half the
population or volume of business that
can show up more creditable, more
modern, better equipped and more
roomy federal buildings than Wheeling
can show.

The hearts of this community will be
with the captain in his endeavor, but if
he doesn't succeed in the present Con-
gress the initiative movement will be
of advantage to him in the next, to
which the people of the First district
elected him by the largest majority
given any candidate in West Virginia
last fall. In the meantime let the citi-
zens help to push the matter.

The cold weather records for years
have been broken in a large number of
the states, both north and south, and a
great amount of suffering in conse-
quence is reported in the press dis-
patches. The temperature has ranged
from thirty-four below zero in the
northwest to eight below as far south
as Kentucky, while the people in Flor-
ida and Louisiana, semi-tropical cli-
mates, are experiencing a real taste
of winter weather such as we have
farther north. The experience has been
almost unprecedented. All this being
true, we should be thankful that we are
having it no worse here in the upper
Ohio valley. The wind has aggravated
the cold in spite of the clear sunshine,
which has seemed to make little im-
pression. The cold wave, considering
its wide extent and lasting qualities, has
been truly remarkable.

Talking about wars, one has just been
ended by a treaty of peace, which
waged for something like 600 years. It
began between the Wrangle and Chil-
eat Indians up in Alaska 200 years be-
fore the discovery of this continent; it
had no bearing on the destinies of na-
tions, and it is a question if anybody
outside of the Chilcat and Wrangle do-
mains knew of its existence until re-
cently. Historians have entirely missed
it, and all that is known of it is what
has just been stated by a Montana
newspaper. The editor doesn't indicate
the source of his information.

The trouble with Aguinaldo is that
he does his fighting too much on paper.
Proclamations and manifestos are his
chief weapons, but somehow or other
they do not accomplish the desired re-
sults. Spain undertook to overcome the
United States forces in this manner,
and that is why the end of the war
came in so brief a time, and in the man-
ner it did.

What are the Democrats mad about
anyhow? Is it because all their prophe-
cies regarding the Kidd case failed
and they found that Republicans were
fair enough to settle a contest properly,
as they said they would.

In Self-Defense.

"Didn't you steal that hog?" asked
the rural justice in Georgia.
"Well, suh, Mr. Judge, I mus' admit
dat I outrun him!"
"And didn't you kill him?"
"Well, suh, he did run 'gainst de butt
er de axe, en got his death!"
"And you ate him, of course?"
"Well, judge, him was this away: De
weather wuz mighty hot, en after he
wuz dead him look lak a piter ter let
him spile so I des salfed him down en smok-
ed him, en de fire wuz so hot dat I
could 'tun 'round he wuz cooked done;
en sech him in dat fix, dar wuz nuttin'
left ter do but ter eat him up!" His wuz
all done in self-defense, Judge—all in
self-defense.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cost of Nicaragua Canal.
The estimates as to the cost of con-
structing the Nicaragua Canal vary
from \$115,000,000 to \$150,000,000. How
different are the estimates of the people
as to the value of Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters for stomach, liver, blood and
kidney diseases. It is agreed every-
where that this remedy is unsurpassed
for indigestion, biliousness, constipa-
tion, nervousness and sleeplessness. It
is such an agreeable medicine to take.
It tastes good as well as does good.

A CLOAK ROOM STORY

How Some Statesmen Nearly Got Into a Fatal Mix-up.

"Many things happen in the senate
cloak rooms that are never reported in
the newspapers," said a former senator,
according to the Washington Times.
"I shall never forget an incident that
occurred in the cloak room on the Dem-
ocratic side of the senate chamber a
number of years ago. It came mighty
near being a tragedy that would have
made a tremendous sensation. As it
was it was dramatic enough for a
short time to satisfy anyone. Half a
dozen of us were seated in comfortable
chairs smoking and chatting about
things in general, but nothing in par-
ticular. In the group were Joe Black-
burn, of Kentucky, Walthall, of Missis-
sippi, Wade Hampton, of South Caro-
lina, and Matt Ransom, of North Caro-
lina. The conversation was of the
friendliest character, and was running
along smoothly when there was a sud-
den and unexpected interruption, some-
thing that might be likened to a flash
of lightning from a clear sky. I think
that Blackburn had just finished telling
a funny story about a hunting adven-
ture of his friend Mark Smith, a native
of the Blue Grass state, but now a de-
legate from Arizona. Without any warn-
ing or excuse Ransom made an observa-
tion that was particularly offensive to
Walthall and Blackburn. There was a
dead silence for a full minute; the gen-
tlemen present seemed too dazed to
speak in the meaning of Ransom's
words. Blackburn was the first one to
find his voice. He made a reply to Ran-
som's statement with his characteristic
vigor and emphasis. I have forgotten
just what he said but he brought Ran-
som to his feet immediately. The latter
made a step toward Blackburn, with his
arm uplifted in a menacing attitude and
his face flushed with anger. Blackburn
did not change his position, but raising
his voice a little, he said: 'Stop; sit
down. If you make another step in my
direction it will be your last on earth.'
Ransom paused, with his right arm still
uplifted.

"Ransom," said Walthall very quietly,
"I would advise you to do what
Blackburn tells you, for if he does not
execute the threat that he has just
made, I will!"

"For a moment there was a painful
suspense, but finally Ransom sank back
into his chair and the party broke up.
Ransom subsequently made a full and
ample apology to Blackburn, Walthall,
and every member of the party and the
matter, of course, went no further. But
for a brief period it looked very much
as though a tragedy was about to be
enacted before our eyes. All of us ex-
perienced a sense of relief when Ran-
som left us. I have never to this day been
able to understand what started Ransom
off. It was one of those inexplicable
things that sometimes occur in the best
regulated circles."

A Great Man's Smile.

Washington Star: Mr. Cleveland is
reported from Princeton as smiling
broadly over the news from Manila. He
could not repress an exhibition of the
satisfaction he felt at the clash between
the Americans and the Filipinos. His
first and only thought was of a prediction
he had made that something of that
kind was likely to occur. Advised
thus that his prediction had been ful-
filled, the spirit of exultation took pos-
session of him and he shook hands
warmly with himself. He asked no
questions about the number of the slain,
or how the sacrifice stood distributed
between the contending forces. He
probably did not care. All dead sol-
diers look alike to Mr. Cleveland. He
simply smiled, and turned away. Happy
man! Unerring prophet!

But Mr. Cleveland had another right
to smile. He had not only prophesied,
but had helped to bring about the ful-
fillment of his prophecy. He had ad-
vised his weight—the weight of his voice—
to the impeachment of the country's in-
tegrity. He had helped to hold up the
peace treaty while Aguinaldo strength-
ened the Filipino position around Ma-
nila. He had helped to tie the hands
of Dewey and Otis and keep them for
five weeks inactive in the presence of a
busy and treacherous foe. And here
was his reward. Naturally, he smiled.
It accorded with the man and his pur-
poses.

Explicit Orders.

Here are some orders recently re-
ceived by a druggist in a neighboring
city:

"This child is my little girl. I send
you five cents to buy two stilet pow-
ders for a grown up adult who is sick."
"Dear Daughter, please give her five
sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gar-
gle baby's throat and oblige."
"You will please give the lady a box
of five cents worth of epeene for to throw
up in five months' old babe. N. B.—The
babe has a sore stummock."
"I have a cute pain in my child's di-
agram. Please give my son something
to release it."

"My little baby has cat up its father's
parish plaster. Send an antidote quick
as possible by the enclosed scrip."
"I had a hot time in my insides, and
wich I wood like it to be extinguished.
What is good for to extinguish it. The
enclosed money is for the price of the
extinguisher. Hurry please."—New York
Tribune.

Squaring Himself.

Tit Bits: Mrs. Hanson—I under-
stand, sir, that you have recently been
making love to my daughter, and I
must forbid an acquaintance begun in
that way. You should have seen me
first.
Shrewd Sultor—Madam, had I seen
you first I should have forgotten your
daughter and fallen in love with you.
Mrs. Hanson—Sir, the informality
of the proceeding was all I objected to.
Come with me and I will introduce you
to my husband.

Reciprocity.

New York Journal: The Maid—I hope
that yetz be a sociable family.
The Mistress—Why, what for?
The Maid—Oh, at the last place Ol
worked they wur that stiff they
wudn't pass thers 'round among
themselves even affther Ol hod put thim on
the table.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always
cures bronchitis and asthma. Nothing
equals this wonderful remedy. Price 25
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Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
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in 2-lb. pkgs. only

Ask your
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for a generous
10 CENT
TRIAL SIZE.
Ely's Cream Balm
contains no
cocaine, mercury
nor any other in-
jurious
drug.
It is quickly ab-
sorbed. Gives re-
lief at once. It
cures the Nasal
Passages, Allergies,
Itals and Protects the Membrane.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
Takes out crabs at Druggists or by mail;
Trial Size, 10 cents.
Ely Brothers,
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Piano Bargains.

One F. G. Light & Co., square... \$125
One Grovenstein & Co., square... \$100
One Stanley & Sons, square... \$125
One Heine Kamp, square... \$100
One McPhail, square... \$ 90
One Schomacher & Co., square... \$ 60
Several others correspondingly low
and on easy payments.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.,

1138, 1140 and 1142 Market St.

LOOKING FOR A CRISIS

On Wall Street—Cautious Brokers

Advising Customers to go Slow.
New York Press: Men in Wall Street
do not want a crisis just now, but they
are looking for one, and in every ear
there is a whisper that "it's bound to
come." It is a safe sort of a tip to give
out. Of course, things cannot go on
this way forever. What goes up must
come down. It is only a question of
when. Cautious brokers are advising
customers to go slow.

The first great money crisis through
which this country passed was the pan-
ic of 1837, caused primarily, by a craze
for speculation, which swept like a
great wave all over the country. Pa-
per money was so plentiful, owing to
excessive issues by irresponsible state
banks, that men were loaded down with
lucres and all gambled in stocks—just as
the entire country is doing to-day with
the currency of the realm. The distri-
bution of the surplus revenue was a
cause of derangement, and the last
straw was the government's order that
all payments for public land should be
made in specie. All the banks in New
York suspended specie payments, and
those in Boston, Providence, Hartford,
Albany, Philadelphia and Baltimore
followed suit.

Over 300 failures took place in this
city in a short time, involving a loss of
millions. In two days houses in New
Orleans stopped payment, owing an ag-
gregate of \$27,000,000. In Boston 168 fail-
ures occurred in less than six months.

"Black Friday"—September 24, 1853—
is remembered by nearly every broker
in the street, some of whom still speak
of it in a whisper. Gold went up, ma-
nipulated by a bull clique, from 131 to
151. Money got tight. Stocks fell.
New York Central dropped 40 points in
20 minutes. Hudson river fell 13 points.
Margins were wiped out. Scores of
speculators and weak houses went to
the wall. It was known that the clique
held in gold and contracts for delivery,
\$120,000,000, while all the current gold in
New York did not exceed \$20,000,000. It
was believed that the President and
members of his cabinet were in league
with the clique. Suddenly a man
rushed into the gold room and exclaim-
ed that the government would sell gold.
The price dropped from 154 to 135, and
the power of the clique was broken. Its
members were obliged to conceal them-
selves for safety. Congress appointed
a committee to investigate the charges
against the President, and they were
proved to be without foundation.

High living, the importation of vast
quantities of merchandise and a subse-
quent balance of trade of some \$68,000,-
000 against us, too much building of
railroads and an unprecedented activity
in the promotion of boom towns, caused
partly and principally, the panic of 1873.
We stepped a little over ourselves and
got a hard fall. The credit system
was entirely suspended. Runs were
made on numerous savings banks, and
but for the thirty-day notice privilege
many would have gone under. The
New York Clearing House suspended.
Some railroad stocks fell 40 points,
while others dropped from 20 to 30 per
cent. Thousands of workmen were
thrown out of employment, and thou-
sands of others were put on reduced
pay. The effects of the panic were felt
for several years.

The panic of 1890 was caused by the
loss of Russell Sage's loan. Dicker-
ing brokers got hold of them and
learned that certain prominent houses
in the street, known throughout the
financial world, were borrowing money
from the old miser at 15, 16 and even as
high as 18 per cent. This enabled the
clique to "put the screws on," as the
phrase goes, and several firms were
destroyed on November 10. In this
crisis Decker, Howell & Co. failed for
\$11,000,000. Over in England a
guarantee fund of \$50,000,000 was raised
by bankers to save Baring Brothers
from bankruptcy.

A Memory.

I keep the flower you gathered me,
This precious, past all measure;
And you—oh, ah! you soon forgot
The heart you sought for pleasure.

Among my treasures lies your note,
And you—oh, ah! you soon forgot
But truer far than fading ink
The feeling of the sender.

I know 'tis foolish thus to care,
These symbols dead to cherish;
And yet—and yet—I only know
I cannot let them perish!

—St. Paul's.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh

That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense
of smell and completely derange the
whole system when entering it through
the mucous surfaces. Such articles
should never be used except on pre-
scriptions from reputable physicians, as
the damage they will do is ten-fold to the
good you can possibly derive from them.
Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by
P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains
no mercury, and is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and mu-
cous surfaces of the system. In buy-
ing Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get
the genuine. It is taken internally, and
made in Toledo, O., by P. J. Cheney &
Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price 75 cents per
bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Lamp-light Companion.

Between now and spring time there
will be many opportunities of an even-
ing to read up on the different portions
of the Great Northwest.
To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul Railway Co. has printed for
free distribution to eastern farmers a
number of illustrated instructive
pamphlets regarding the various states
traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E.
Powell, general immigration agent, Old
Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please
say if your preference is for informa-
tion about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota,
Northern Michigan or North Dakota.
No charge for pamphlets or for reply-
ing to all inquiries about any section of
the great west.

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Signature
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contains 5 yards, at
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35c,
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About half the regular price.

Best 12 1-2c Silkolines, in
short lengths, at 6c a yard.

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especially at this season of the year. We
offer to the public our whiskies, which
have stood the test of over a quarter of
a century.

Silver Age \$1.50
PER FULL QUART.

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PER FULL QUART.

These whiskies are unsurpassed for age,
purity and general excellence. Guar-
anteed to be perfectly free from fusil oil
or other deleterious substances. Ask your
dealer for them, and if they do not have
them on hand send direct to

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DISTILLER AND WHOLESALE LIQUORS,

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Catalogue mailed free on application.

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Has four burners and simmering burner.
Baking Oven and Roasting Oven and
Broiler.
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Closed tops for winter and open grates
for summer use.
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made. Call and examine them.

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Realism.

UNDER THE DOME.

A Sumptuous Scenic Spectacle. A Pow-
erful and a Comedy.

Night prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c.
Matinee prices—15, 25 and 35c. 7c6

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Beginning Tuesday.

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Change of Play Each Performance.

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Matinee prices—10 and 20c. 7c6

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ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY
Printing. An entire new line of sam-
ples of Ball Programs, Tickets and In-
vitations at all prices at the Intelligencer
Job Printing Office.

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WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG
man of good education; is a fine
penman and accountant; can furnish best
of reference. Address J. N., care Intelli-
gencer's office.

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CRACKERS.

Albert Stolze & Co.

HYGEIA DAIRY.

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